It Was China's Northern Ramport and a

This excellent picture of a bit of the Great Wall of China shows it at its best. At Nankow, where the photograph was taken, the wall is in excellent preservation. In fact, it is not probable that any of the original wall is shown in the picture, for this stretch is in the mountains north of Pekin, and practically has been rebuilt two or three times since it was first reared.

Long ago Mongolia was not a part of the Chinese empire, as it is to-day, and the Hiungau ancestors of the Mongolians were China's most terrible enemy. So this great wall was stretched along the border between China and Mongolia in order to keep out the formidable invaders from the north. It is probably the only instance in history where the precise boundary between

not take a very great many years to build it. The Emperor Chi Hosogti was very sure he needed that wall when he began the great work twenty-one centuries ago. It cost as much in human life and treasure as a great war, and cost all the more because so much haste was made to erect it. Several hundred thousand men are believed to have periahed while they were at work on the wall which was to be at once a protection against their country's enemies and a memorial of their mariyrdom.

A great many writers have spoken of this wall



CHINA'S GREAT WALL.

two countries was for ages marked by a stone wall. The wall, or its ruins, may still be traced from the Gulf of Liaotung, at the northern ex-tremity of the Yellow Sea, far over the plains and mountains nearly to the western limit of

It was a colossal work and ranks with the Grand Canal of China and the Pyramids of Egypt as among the most stupendous of human schievements. It had a length of over 2,000 miles, counting various sinuosities and the double and triple walls built in a few places, notably to the north of the provinces of Pecnili and Shansi. When we consume that had an average height of about thirty feet and had an average height of about thirty feet and that a mean width of about twenty-two feet, and that it is supposed to have contained about 160,000,000 cubic metres of solid masonry, we may gain some slight idea of the enormous labor involved in its construction. But it did

and no enemy could approach without these sentineis signalling the fact all along the frontier. Every gate in the wail had its garrison and every mountain pass through which the wall was built had its military camp. Towns were built and agriculture developed along the wall in order to supply the needs of the soldiers, and this fact in itself was a protection to China as it increased the density of population along the frontier. For fourteen centuries the wall helped to protect the empire from its northern foes. Then came the great conqueror of Asia, Genghis Khan, who forced the mighty rampart China had rearred, and from that day the wall ceased forever to be of any strategic value.

For long stretches the wall has now almost entirely disappeared. Millions of tons of material have been torn from it to serve the purposes of the near-by inhabitants. The mere wear and tear of the agree alone would have toppled much of it in ruins. The time was when it was a crime punishable with death to so much as scratch it with a pin. Yet it is doubiful if to-day much of the original wall is left. What is now seen of it is the patchwork of the centuries during the time when the wall was China's great bulwark to the north.

## CHINA'S LITERATI. The Cells in Which They Are Confined Buring the Examinations.

Here is where the literati of China most do congregate when they aspire to win the honors which alone will make them eligible to offices in the civil service. This is a glimpse of the examination courts at Canton. There are 7,000 of these little houses or cells, in each of which a candidate for literary distinction is securely locked while the examinations are in progress. Such a sight can be seen in no other country of

the world, but on a smaller scale than this it is witnessed in all the capitals of China's provinces. These cells are only four feet by three in size and high enough to stand up in. A couple of boards suffice for furniture. The student sits

thoroughly searched to see that no manuscript essay or miniature edition of the classics is concealed on his person. The examiners do not intend that he shall have anything that will assist him in his task if they can help it. If the candidate is caught attempting to smuggle contraband material into his cell he is publicly disgraced and forbidden ever again to appear in the examinations. This severe penalty, however, does not prevent frequent attempts to win unmerited honors.

The candidates must write essays upon themes assigned to them, and the themes which are taken from the Chinese classics vary according to which of the four literary degrees the candidate is competing for. After years of hard study the fortunate few may secure all of these degrees, and thus be raised to the highest pinnacle of literary honor. Many a student is content with taking only the first degree, which makes him a very prominent man in his native place. The examinations for the first two degrees are held at the capitals of the provinces.



AN EXAMINATION COURT AT CANTON.

desk and eating table. It is impossible to lie down, and confinement in these little coops is more or less torturesome, particularly to the old men. for candidates 90 years old have undergone this ordeal. Is there anything that shows the patient persistency of the Chinese shows the patient persistency of the Chinese with which unsuccessful students return time and again to these examination courts in the bope that they may win, at less, the distinction that has always eluded them? Sometimes father, son, and grandson are competing at the same time for the same price; and the amount of mental drudgery the average man has to undergo to prepare himself for the examinations is appalling to contemplate.

Before a candidate is placed in a cell he is

## FLOODS IN THE HOANG HO. Graves of the Victims Along the Shore-A

This picture shows a bit of the desolation that was seen along the Yellow River, or Hoang Ho, 1887. Wrecked houses are seen as far as the eye the shore is the body of a victim of the flood. In

low, necessary repairs are carried out assiduously at the cost of vast sums. When the season of the summer and autumn freshets comes round a numerous army is employed vigilantly watching the conduct of the stream, and, with materials stored at hand, is ready to strengthen any point in the banks which may show signs of weakness.

Still, year by year, almost without exception, breaches occur at some unexpected spots, and wide tracts are overrun by the waters, which carry away all hopes of the autumn harvest, and perhaps also the very homes of the peasant



PLOODS OF 1887 IN THE VELLOW RIVER.

this terrible catastrophe it is believed that about 1,000,000 people lost their lives.

Year after year this great river is the cause of unceasing anxiety both to the public and to the Government. For several hundred miles from the sea its banks are marked out into short sections, each with its allotted guard. Officers of this highest rank and greatest experience are appointed to superinted the whole. During the winter and spring, when the the waters are

THE BUND AT HANKOW.

Meaning of a Word Used to Besignate a Fart of Many Eastern Towns.

This picture gives a view in the very heart of China and in the centre of its trade. It is a bit of the water front in the Foreign Concession at Hankow, about 700 miles up the Yangtse-Kiang. This is the Bund at Hankow, and as there are many Bunds in many Oriental cities, it is well to know what the word means.

The word in its Hindu form, Band, is very common in the cities of India. It means an empty to the largest foreign colony in the largest foreign colony in the largest foreign colony in the error of the empty, and the Europeans have erected some handsome buildings along the Bund. There is no other tea market in China so large as that of Hankow. About a million people live here. One good reason can be given for the fact that a great city has been built at this point. In any fruitful region, where trade and industry are developed, there are sure to be important towns at the head of navigation for



bankment, and these embankments are raised along the water front of towns to protect them from inundations. Often the top of the embankment is very wide, and it is levelled off and forms the fashionable promenade and drive. The British have applied the word Bund to the embankments along the water front of the Foreign Concessions in the Chinese treaty ports. These Bunds, in most cases, have cost a great deal of money. The land in this picture, for in-

large steamboats on the Yangise-Kiang. Here cargoes have to be transferred to much smaller vessels that can ascend the river for 300 miles further to ichsug, where, of course, there is an-other big flown.

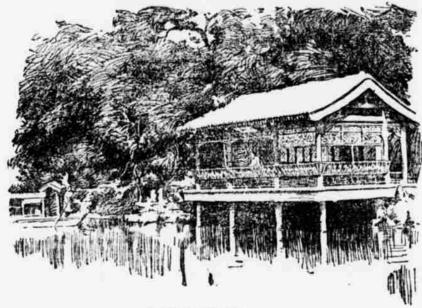
other big town.

Hankow has had its serious ups and downs.
It encountered the full fury of the Taiping rebels, and was burned to the ground. This was a quarter of a century ago. After the suppression of the rebellion Hankow rapidly regained its importance, and is now one of the largest cities in the empire.

# A PRETTY CHINESE COTTAGE.

the south end of Florida, while Pekin is approximately in the latitude of New York. Its Airy Structure Shows that It Was Not Built for North China Winters.

This is a picture of a small and pretty Chinese residence in Canton. There are plenty of shade trees on the land side of this house, though the Chinese are said as a rule to be indifferent to



trees around their habitations. If they need shade they seem to prefer to stretch mats on poles.

China is large enough to enjoy a considerable variety of climate, and so airy an abode as this would hardly be found in northern China, where the rivers freeze over in the winter months. Canton is as near the equator as

THE TRAYELLER'S THANKSGIVING.

A Wreck Delayed His Dinner, but He Boesn't Regret the Experience.

"The on the go most of the time," said the traveller, "but I siways manage so as to get to my indiana home on Thanksgiving Day. This year the family gathering was unusually interesting, as the old folks had brought together all the children and grandchildren, and I was to see in the homestead some of my brothers and sisters that I had not met in years, not to speak of the babies that had never blessed my vision before.

"My long experience on the road has taught me that the chance of accidents should always be considered when one is compelled to be at a certain place by a certain time, and so I left New York on the Tuesday night I before Thanksgiving. The trais was crowded with passengers bent on similar purposes, and a joilier lot one could scarcely find. Everybody was reminiscent, and the stories told of Thanksgiving dinners and experiences were so interesting and appropriate that I felt it a pity that no Dickens was therete write them up in the style of the "Christmas Carol." It was a most auspicious beginning, and I went to my berth with pleasing anticipation.

"Everything went smoothly until I had transferred at Chicago for the train that was to take me home. There are the wild have been considered and had dozed off, thinking of how I would find the folks, when there was a sudden creath, the car seemed to lift up and then suddenly subside, and the next thing I knew I was a low passengers had fared no better, and the next minute they were yelling and shricking like home. I have been a manan-up before and was less alarmed than most of them, especially field that I had austained no more serious injury than a few bruises. As soon as possible I serambled to my feet and pendid the folks and had been seriously hurt and there was nothing better to do, we climbed back into our better. I had seakined no more serious injury than a few bruises as soon as a collision with an empty freight car that had rolled off a siding. I me home. That was on Wednesday night. I had retired and had dozed off, thinking of how I would find the folks, when there was a sudden crash, the car seemed to lift up and then suddenly subside, and the next thing I knew I was sprawing on the floor in my pajamas. My fellow passengers had fared no better, and the next minute they were yelling and shricking like loons. I have been in amach-ups before and was less alarmed than most of them, especially after I had felt of myself and become satisfied that I had sustained no more serious injury than a few bruises. As soon as possible I scrambled to my feet and rushed to the door to see what had happened. The porter came into the car just then and said there had been a collision with an empty freight car that had relied off a siding. The damage was not serious he said, and our journey would soon be resumed. After a short time the other passengers became calmer, and as nobody had been seriously hurt and there was nothing better to do, we climbed back into our berths. I was a good deal shaken up and worried at the possibility of having my journey delayed, but my experience as a traveller stool me in good stead, and, knowing that nothing was to be gained by fretting, I argued myself into composure and went to sleep again. "When I swoke it was daylight, and the train nothing was to be gained by fretting, I argued myself into composure and went to sleep again. "When I swoke it was daylight, and the train nothing was to be gained by fretting, I argued myself into composure and went to sleep again. "When I swoke it was daylight, and the train of his was at a standaill. The porter was not around, so I got up, dressed hurriedly, and went out. The week had proved more serious than had been supposed at first, and the efforts to clear the track had thus far proved vain. Our sighted a bride and the conductor said nothing could be done until after the arrival of the wrecking train and a fresh engine. It was not around to five when I felt was one of the rare occasions in my life w

THE TRAVELLER'S THANKSGIVING. strangely delayed, and it was after 10 o'clock before we were again under way. Fortunately,

## From the Pittsburg Disputch.

Business Competition.

From the Pitisbury Disputes.

Billiboard competition runs pretty high nowadays in the metropolis. An owner of some down-town property was awakened by the load ringing of his door bell recently in Harlem.

What on earth is that?" he exclaimed. "Is the house on fire?".

Somebody's dead," said his wife. In the mean time a sorvant was returning from answering the bell.

"Flease sir, there's two gents down stairs as wishes to see you," said the girl.

"See me? Why, it's 30 clock in the morning."

Important business, they says, sir."

"Well, I should think it would be—waking a man up this time o' night. I'll have to go down, I suppose."

He quickly threw on some clothing and went below. Two "gents" awaited him in the hail.

I beg your pardon, sir, for knocking you up at this hour, but I want to make you a proposition for hillboards around the corner of your place on Hiank street while you are rebuilding. Name your figures, including two thestre tickets every night of the season.

"And, sir," began the other "gent," "my company would like to make you a proposition for the use of the walk that may remain standing after the fire."

"First First What are you taking about "The old man was completely nonplussed.

"Why, your place caught fire about two hours ago," said the first "gent" as the old man bolted for the stairs.

"Of course you'll give me the refusal for billiboards—remember the two theatre tickets!" yelled the first "gent" as the old man bolted for the stairs.

A REASON FOR IT.

How It Happens That This Gentleman's Eyes Are Bright and His Step Is Elastic.

Mr. Myrick Plummer is a wholesale paper dealer at 45 Beekman Street, New York. His hair is snow white, and he is 59 years old; yet Mr. Plummer's step is elastic, his form erect and stately, and his eyes are clear and bright. There is a reason for this brightness of eye and elasticity of step, and Mr. Plummer frankly attributes it in large part to Ripans Tabules. His first experience with this

remedy began 18 months ago. Prior to that, Mr. Plummer states, his memory failed to go back to a time when he was not constantly troubled with constipation. Nothing he resorted to gave more than temporary relief. Since taking Ripans Tabules, however, nobody, Mr. Plummer thinks, has more perfect digestive organs than he. The bowels perform their functions with regularity, there is no distress after eating, no headache, no heartburn, no dizziness, nothing of a dyspeptic nature.

Mr. Plummer considers Ripans Tabules a remarkably efficacious remedy for disorders of the stomach, liver, and bowels.

Scientific accuracy in preparation and purity of ingredients are the principal reasons why physicians endorse Ripans Tabules. There are 36 Tabules in a box.

### Price, 50 cents a box.

Sold by druggists, or sent by

RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 10 Spruce Street, New York.

A FRESH LOOK AT MEXICO. cold Mines in Sonora Offer the Only Hope

BENSON, Ariz., Dec. 1.-Having just returned to this place from a week's visit to Sonora, it occurs to me that the result of my observations might be interesting to the readers of THE SUN. As you well know, the entire stretch of country from central kansas to Guaymas, about 1,200 miles, is arid and generally treeless. It consists of level plains and serrated ridges, nearly everywhere bare of vegetation and abounding only in dust and gravel. Sage brush in the northern, mesquite in the central, and mesquite, paloverde, cactus, and palohierro in the southern part, with scanty tufts of buffalo and gramma grass nearly everywhere, constitute the only vegetation. They serve to show that it does rain occasionally in the suitire region, though the river beds are narrow and shallow, and the streams at this time of the year few and far between, many of them entirely dry and the rest mere trickling rivulets. It is apparent to the most casual observer that the great need of the entire arid region and elevated table lands of New Mexico, Arizona, southern California, and Sonora is water, without which, either in regular rains or in streams or from artificial works for the purpose of irrigation, there can be no agricultural prosperity. The statistics of the downfall of rain are very incomplete or entirely wanting, and it may well be doubted if there is enough, if all of it were imbe interesting to the readers of THE SUN. As you The statistics of the downfall of rain are very incomplete or entirely wanting, and it may well be doubted if there is enough, if all of it were impounded, to bring any considerable portion of the vast extent of country under cultivation. Most of it must forever remain a wilderness, unless the meteoric conditions shall be so changed as to bring abundant rains.

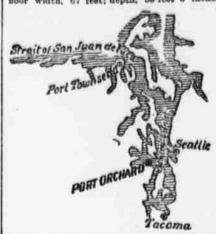
changed as to bring abundant rains.

In the absence of any such change there is but one hope for this region, and that is in the development of mines and mining. It is entirely too dry even for successful cattle or horse ruising, and a burndant of the search and the region. Sonora, as before stated, is just like Arizona. It abounds in dry plains, serrated mountains, and rocky arroyos. The rivers are small and frequently dry up or disspipear in the sand of the desert before reaching the Guilf of California; the villages are poor and dusty; and yet within the villages are poor and dusty; and yet within the villages are poor and dusty; and yet within the villages are poor and dusty; and yet within the villages are poor and dusty; and yet within the villages are poor and dusty; and yet within the villages are poor and dusty; and yet within the villages are poor and dusty; and yet within the villages are poor and dusty; and yet within the villages are poor and dusty; and yet within the villages are poor and dusty; and yet within the villages are poor and dusty; and yet within the villages are poor and dusty; and yet within the villages are poor and dusty; and yet within the villages are poor and yet and the villages and mountains. Gold is found in many places. Indeed, it is said that it can be panned out in almost every plain, stream, and arroy of the State. East of Magdelena and Hermosillo it has been developed in paying quantities. A number of good mines have been opened and stocked with fine machinery. Many mines from California; yet word though have prospected yet with the village and yet with t

PORT ORCHARD'S GREAT DRY DOCK. That Building on the Pacific Coast Will Be the Second Largest in the World,

The dry dock now building at Port Orchard The dry dock now building as Fort Orchard, Wash, will be the second largest in the world. Its only superior is one owned by the Italian Government. Port Orchard lies across Admiralty Iniet, an arm of Puget Sound, sixteen miles from Scattle. It is approached by tortuous and, smalls defeeded wassers, so that the tuous and easily defended passages, so that the helpless war ship laid up for repairs in time of

war will be safe from the assaults of the enemy.
When the Federal Government made ready to build the new dry dock, many miles of water front at Port Orchard and a considerable tract of land extending back from the Sound were bought. After that bids were invited for the building of a timber and concrete dock whose main dimensions were to be: Outside length, 625 feet and a fraction; greatest width, 130 feet; floor width, 67 feet; depth, 39 feet 3 Inches



This dock was to float ships 30 feet draught. The successful bidders, a firm at Tacoma, undertook the work at a little over \$401,000. The ontract was let two years ago, with the stipulation that the dock should be finished in three years. In view of the fact that commercial steamships are bigger year by year, and that such ships will be used for cruisers in time of war, the length of the dock was afterward increased fifty feet. Other modifications were nade this year, and the contract price, in view

creased fifty feet. Other modifications were made this year, and the contract price, in view of these changes, was increased to about \$608, 000. The time for the completion of the work was also extended some months.

The Port Orchard dry dock will be the most notable public work of the Federal Government upon the Pacific coast. It is being constructed in accordance with the latest knowledge and experience upon the subject of dry decks. The entrance is to be closed by a gate that will be of itself a notable feature. This gate, or caisson as it is called, is like an iron ship of somewhat unusual proportions. It is a hull with a bow at each end. It will be 91 feet 10% inches in length at top, 24 feet in extreme moulded breadth, 13 feet in breadth at the top, and 38 feet 1114 inches in height from bottom of keel to top of waterway.

The dock will be filled through this gate, and to aid this purpose the gate is pierced by twelve 20-inch filling culverts, each fitted with a gate valve. In the upper portion of the gate there is a water chamber with two 20-inch sluices, one opening into the sea, the other into the dock. Water to sink the gate is neighiful the distribution of the surface of the water when the gate is to be floatied, there is on the main deck a boiler and an engine to drive a small centrifugal pump capable of delivering 2,500 gailous of water a minute. In order to facilitate the handling of the gate, a suitable capstan is placed at the centre of the upper deck and worked by a vertical shaft from the engine on the main deck. Three centrifugal pumps, each with its own engine, and a fourth centrifugal drainage pump, will accomplish this work. Six great stole Indinary believes will furnish the steam to run the machinery. With a boiler pressure of 100 pounds to the square inch these pumps will discharge 110,000 gailous of water per minute.

This great piece of work is going on more than a dozen miles from the nearest railway station or telegraph office. When it is fluided it will save many a ship of the navy

WOMAN'S ART AND GAMBLER'S SKILL.

How the First Outdid the Last at a Same of Monte for High Stakes. "It was in the State of Sinaloa, in Mexico, where I was in the employ of an American dealer as a collector of bird skins," said Thorn Lougee, a taxidermist, "that I saw the charms of lovely woman exerted in rivalry to a gambier's skill, and they won, as they always should. I was staying at the time in a little city called Tuxatapan, and I strolled into the principal gambling place one evening to watch the play ers at monte. There was a single large lov room, with a bar at one end, and tables ranged about the wall for gambling. The place was lighted by candles, and was haif filled with Mexican charron, with here and there an Amer

the capital city in London-made clothes. " Playing was slack except at one table where a Mexican cattleman from up country, in full charro costume of sombrero with silver braid,

lose slowly, until, with an exclamation, he announced himself brove and rose from his sect.

"But I have \$500 at the hotel," he said. 'If you care to wait, I will go for it, and perhaps leave that with you."

But have \$500 at the hotel, he said. 'If you care to wait, I will go for it, and perhaps leave that with you."

Enter catherine we are tout and the game went to be a second to the calor, showing his while teeth in an affalish smile beneath his black monstache.

The catherine we are tout and the game went carrying in his hand a hay of Mexican dollar, the was accompanied by his wife, a nevity little dealer manufally agrang up to offer her a seat, and the game in the said dealer instantly garang up to offer her a seat, and the game proceeded. As the stacks of the game in the said of the game proceeded. As the stacks of the game in the said of the game in t

OSTRICH RAISING IN AFRICA Habits of the Bird that Yields the Mout

From the Strand Mayasser.

An estrich farm in South Africa is a planwell worth visiting. You arrive at the bonis stead, a square, red brick building, with a soil of relief and glad to be out of the blinding glad and sandy plain. On every homestead the familiar sights meet the eye. On the one of the house stand the kranls; on the other of shed and wagon house. In the front stands of dam, adjoining the vegetable garden and land

with, further away, the camp.

Behind the house are the chaffhouse, tram floor, and butcher's shop, where the nuggers are rationed. In the camp run the large stock an cattle, ostriches and horses, and on the fire a mountains the sheep and goats. In this arries shall confine my remarks to ostriches. A w fenced and secure enclosure is quite a luxury the colony, and is only to be me\* with on the wealthier farms, the owners of which can after to keep them in repair and to place in them stock of the most expensive kinds.

Every ostrich farmer has his camp, who varies in size considerably, from 3,000 to 8,000 acres, and in it he keeps his 300 birds, as well a few cattle and horses. A camp is alway selected as being the best piece of grazing ground on the farm, and capable of holding more and in proportion than any other part of the farm Here the birds remain, year in and year out, an are only collected and brought together on the average, once every four months. These occasions are, let us say, in June to pluck the prime feather. By three mean the long whites, numbering from eight to twenty in each wing, eight or nine fame feathers, and a few long blacks, all taken at a same time. Four months later the strengthese feathers are drawn out, and two monlater again—that is, six months after the principle of those it is impossible to give any accurrenge. As a rule, you pluck as many as people without inflicting pain, at the same to leaving enough to keep out the cold.

An ostrich, like most other animals, in wild state is terribly afraid of man or of a unfamiliar sight, and flees at the appearance anything new to its ken. When domestical it becomes docile, and after a time assumence of the struction. From June to September, at fact, till Christmas, thousands of chicks reared every year, and thousands meet we death every year from some form of welfact, till Christmas, thousands of chicks greated overy the second from a proper out and the struction. From June to September, at fact, till Christmas, thousands of chicks reared every year, and thousands meet we death every year from some form of welfact, till christmas, thousands of chicks grown are they the victims of any sleke death usually resulting from a broken is killed fighting, or from scarcity of food in time of drought.

The nest of an ostrich is a very cruit of all of the context of the second of o twenty in each wing, eight or nine fa

killed fighting, or from searcity of food in input of drought.

The next of an ostrich is a very crude aftaconsisting simply of a round hellow carved mit in the sandy ground. Sometimes the fermone bird may be seen scratching in the ground poparatory to laying her first egg, but this is made often the case, the hollow generally being made by the continuous sitting of the birds on the one spot. One pair of birds will lay from tende twenty eggs, but, as is often the case, there are four birds will all as from tende twenty eggs, but, as is often the case, there are four birds will all as in one next, thus making its number of eggs up to seventy or eighty. The number of eggs up to seventy or eighty. The number of eggs up to seventy or eighty. The number of eggs up to seventy or eighty. The number of eggs up to seventy or eighty. The number of eggs up to seventy or eighty. The number of eggs up to seventy or eighty. The number of eggs up to seventy or eighty. The number of eggs up to seventy or eighty. The number of eggs up to seventy or eighty. The number of eggs up to seventy or eighty. The number of eggs up to seventy or eighty. The number of eggs up to seventy or eighty.

the remainder being thrown on one sate and level to decay.

Forty-four days is the recognized time allowed for hatching. When a nest is hatched out the family are taken out of the camp and brong to the homestead to be tained, where they come in continual contact with the farm hands, and are housed at night out of the reach of wild ammala. Buring the summer months they will discuss the party of the property of t sarley or rape. It is during the breeding season that the mais

they should be fed morning and evening on barley or rape.

It is during the breeding season that the maic becomes so savage, and his note of defiance becomes so savage, and his note of defiance becomes so savage, and his note of defiance brooming. As the Dutch call it—is heard night and day. The bird inflates his neck in a cobra-line fashion and gives utternace to three deep roars. The first two are short, but the third very prolonged. Lion hunters all agres in asserting that the roar of the king of beasts and the most foolish of birds resemble one another almost exactly. When the birds are properly savage they become a great source of amusement, or, as some taink, of danger. I have seen a bird so savage as to charge seven times in fifteen minutes, two receiving the prongs of the fork through the neck. On horseback one is even more obnoxious to an estrich than on foot, but so long as the horse is not afraid and will stand up to the bird there is no fear of accident. As he charges, take care to have your horse well in hand, and as the bird makes the first strike catch him by the neck and hold on for all you're worth till the bird becomes exhausted from want of breath and falls.

The female bird is seldem vicious. When she has a nest or brood of young chicks one must be propared, but her manner of charging and whole demanor is a very mild affair compared to the male's. Perhaps it may suggest fleef to some of my readers: What would result, supposing three or four birds tackled you at dace? It is a very rare occurrence for more than one bird to charge at a time. Should three or four male birds all imagine at one particular moment that you are the meat of each of them separately, they first of all tackle one another, the conqueror fighting you.

Collecting birds for plucking is always a great day on the farm. Orders are given over night to the Kaffirs and Hottentots to eatch ever available riding horse and have them said of the horse is mounted, and a regular cavalication and a horse is mounted, and a regular cavali

There exists a traveller's tale at home that as

charro costume of sombrero with silver braid, jacket, wide pantaleons with a row of big silver disks running down the outer sides, and bright ivory-handled revolvers at his belt, was dropping his money at monte. The dealer sat at the centre of the kidney-shaped table with high heaps of silver doilars at his eibow, while the players sat round the outer circumference. The cattleman was sharp and watchful, so that the dealer had no opportunity to do tricks, but the regular odds of the game caused the stranger to lose slowly, until, with an exclamation, he announced himself broke and rose from his seat.

"But I have \$300 at the hotel,' he said. 'If you care to wait, I will go for it, and perhaps leave that with you.'

"At the schor's pleasure,' responded the dealer, showing his white teeth in an affable smile beneath his black moustache.

"The cattlemen went out and the game went languidity on until, in ten minutes, he returned carrying in his hand a bag of Mexican dollars. He was accompanied by his wife, a pretty little dark-eyed Spanish creature, in flowered silk ball dress and mantilla. At sight of her the dealer instantity prang up to offer her a seat, but she coquetfishly declined the attention, and, sauntering carrelessiy along, jumped upon an unoccupied end of the table, with one leg